1: Staden--140-141 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 323, 462

"How they bake the pots and vessels which they use.

The women make the pots which they use, as follows. They take clay and make mud, out of which they shape the pots they wish to make. Then they leave them to [141] dry for a time and are skilled in painting them. When they bake the pots they lay them on stones, placing a quantity of dried bark about them which they light, and the pots become so hot that they glow like hot iron."

"How they concoct their drinks and make themselves drunk therewith, and the manner of their drinking.

The women prepare the drinks. (75) They take the mandioca root and boil it in great pots. Afterwards they pour it into other vessels and allow it to cool a little. Then young girls sit round and chew the boiled root in their mouths, and what is chewed they set apart in a special vessel. When the boiled root is [142] all chewed, they place it back again in the pot which they fill with water, mixing the water with the chewed root,

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"75. Intoxicating drinks made from palms, manioc roots, maize, bananas, etc., were in use long before the Europeans arrived. The writer of the Treatise of Brazil, Purchas (reprint), XVI, p. 435, says: 'when they begin to drinke it is a Labyrinth or a Hell to see and heare them.' Compare Peter Carder's account at p. 141: 'they take the liquor and put it into broad mouth Jarres of earth, and of this both their men and women doe drinke at their feasts till they be as drunke as Apes.' See also Sir Richard Hawkins' Voyage into the South Sea, Purchas (reprint), XVII, pp. 100 ff. An illustration of a pottery vase for holding cassava-beer is given in British Museum, Handbook to Ethnographical Collections, 1925, fig. 281."

after which they heat it again.

They have special pots, half buried in the ground, which they make use of much as we use casks for wine or beer. They pour the liquid into these and close them, and the liquor ferments of itself and becomes strong. After two days they drink it until they are drunken. It is thick, but pleasant to the taste."

2: Thevet--211 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 462

The women work more in comparison than the men, that is to say, they harvest roots, make flour, beverages, gather fruit, work in the fields, and attend to other things related to the household. The men go fishing or to the woods to hunt. At other times they occupy themselves by making bows and arrows, leaving the rest of the work to the women.

5: Léry--563 [4] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 462, 843

"The women great with childe, abstaine only from the greater burthens, and performe the other accustomed duties. And surely the women much exceed the men in labour, for the men (save that sometimes in the Morning, never at noone, they place certaine Trees to make Gardens) spend the time in warfare, hunting, fishing, making of woodden Clubs, Bowes, Arrowes, and other things of that kinde."

6: Abbeville--309 - 309v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 241, 462

Ordinarily, women are busier than men, since alone they take care of the housework. When men have cleared the field and set fire to the wood, women do the rest. They plant sweet potatoes, beans and all sorts of tubers, vegetables and grasses.

Moreover, they sow maize (avati) but they do not have much labor, since their only industry consists in sowing and planting beans, which they put in a hole made with a stick.

They also plant four kinds of manioc. This work is not very great, since the stems are soft, they have only to break them and bury them in the soil, and for each slice they get a tuber. [309v] When they are grown up after four months or even earlier, they pull them out and they make flour from them. They also prepare caouin [MC: wine]... It is the women, also, who make oil out of palm nuts, who pluck the roucou, [AM: rucu used for body paint] wash it and knead it.

They also pluck cotton, remove the seeds and prepare it; they spin it more industriously, and they even make hammocks, those like nets and others like cloth, wrought as artistically and curiously as those of the best weavers. They make baby slings in the same manner.

8: Soares de Souza--319 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 462

The males clear the bush, burn and clean the ground. The women plant and clean the fields. The males look for fuel with which they warm themselves, because they sleep only with fires burning by their hammocks. The women look for water and prepare the meals. The males wash the hammocks when they are dirty.